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on the Flora, especially the Forest Flora, of the Bitter Root Mountains"; Seaver, "An Annotated List of Iowa Discomycetes"; Rueda, "The Biology of the *Bacillus violaceus laurentius* or *Pseudomonas janthina*"; Anderson, "Plants New to the Flora of Decatur County, Iowa"; Lindly, "Flowering Plants of Henry County"; Watt, "Growth and Pigment Production of *Pseudomonas janthina*"; Peck, "The Flowering Plants of Hardin County."

Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, 26:— Bailey, "What is Horticulture?"; Lazenly, "The Economic Uses of Wood"; Pammel, "Some Fungus Diseases Common in Iowa During the Season of 1904"; Beal, "The Vitality of Seeds"; Arthur, "The Part taken by Teleutospores and Æcidia in the Distribution of Maize and Cereal Rusts."

Rhodora, August:— Shear, "Letter of Dr. Asa Gray to Lewis D. de Schweinitz"; Blanchard, "The Yellow-fruited Variety of the Black Raspberry"; Fernald, "The Genus Arnica in Northeastern America," "*Spergula sativa* in Connecticut," "Some Lithological Variations of Ribes," and "*Anaphalis margaritacea* var. *occidentalis* in Eastern America"; Ballard, "A Second Vt. Station for *Arenaria macrophylla*."

Torreya, July:— Schneider, "An Example of Complex Life-relationship"; Christ, "Quelques mots sur l'article de Mr. Underwood 'A much Named Fern'"; Greene, "Derivation of the Name Chamæcrista"; Harper, "Two Misinterpreted Species of Xyris."

Torreya, August:— Coker, "Observations on the Flora of the Isle of Palms, Charleston, S. C."; Cockerell, "Names of Insects"; Hanmer, "A Note regarding the Discharge of Spores of *Pleurotus ostreatus*."

GEOLOGY.

Notes.— *Water Supply and Irrigation Papers*, 97, 98, 99, *and* 100, form the report of the branch of the Division of Hydrography dealing with stream measurements for the year 1903. These four reports represent over fifteen hundred pages of valuable data, collected from almost all the important streams of the United States. The results have been compiled by J. C. Hoyt, under the direction of F. H. Newell.

The relation between rainfall and run-off, under different climatic conditions, is very clearly brought out in many of the tables.

The "Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904" forms *Water Supply and Irrigation Papers* 124–135 inclusive. The various portions of the country are treated in the separate bulletins, as follows:—

124, Pt. 1, Atlantic Coast and New England Drainage.

125, " 2, Hudson, Passaic, and Delaware River Drainages.

126, " 3, Susquehanna, Patapsco, Potomac, James, Roanoke, Cape Fear, and Yadkin River Drainages.

127, Pt. 4, Santee, Savannah, Ogeechee, and Altamana Rivers, and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Drainage.

128, Pt. 5, Eastern Mississippi River Drainage.

129, " 6, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Drainage.

130, " 7, Hudson Bay, Minnesota, Wapsipinicon, Iowa, Des Moines, and Missouri River Drainages.

131, Pt. 8, Platte, Kansas, Meramee, Arkansas, and Red River Drainages.

132, Pt. 9, Western Gulf of Mexico and Rio Grande Drainages.

133, " 10, Colorado River and the Great Basin Drainages.

134, " 11, The Great Basin and Pacific Ocean Drainage in California.

135, Pt. 12, Columbia River and Puget Sound Drainages.

A new term applying to veins, namely "rift-veins," is proposed by J. A. Reid, in a paper entitled "The Structure and Genesis of the Comstock Lode" (*University of California, Bulletin of the Department of Geology*, vol. 4, no. 10, pp. 177–199). The type of this kind of vein is the Comstock, where "the surface 'east vein,' the famous bonanza, and the 'vein' now being worked have an identical origin. Their formation lies in the fact that the lower part of the hanging wall block has settled more than the upper, relative to the foot wall, and has been torn apart by the stresses developed."

The *Journal of Geology* for July–August, 1905, contains the following articles: "The Geographical Cycle in an Arid Climate," by W. M. Davis; "Notes on Baked Clays and Natural Slags in Eastern Wyoming," by E. S. Bastin; "The Delaware Limestone," by C. S. Prosser; "*Megacerops tyleri*, a New Species of Titanothere from the Bad Lands of South Dakota," by R. S. Lull; "Comment on the 'Report of the Special Committee on the Lake Superior Region,'" by A. C. Lane.

"The Lead, Zinc and Fluospar Deposits of Western Kentucky," by E. O. Ulrich and W. S. T. Smith, forms *Professional Paper* no. 36 of the United States Geological Survey. The general geology of the district is treated by Ulrich, while the detailed description of the different deposits is by Smith. Smith regards the fluorite as having been deposited from circulating underground waters, and having been derived, probably, from the limestones of the region. On noticing the number of faults and dikes that have been mapped in this region, one questions why a deep-seated source of the fluorite is regarded untenable.

The character of the triclinic feldspars at high temperatures has recently been investigated by Messrs. Day and Allen. The careful measurements of the melting points, points of crystallization, specific gravities, etc., all prove that in triclinic feldspars, isomorphism is complete. The slides prepared from the various feldspar mixtures were examined by J. P. Iddings, and he found that, optically, the feldspars correspond very closely to the mixtures prepared. The optical portion of the paper is illustrated by six remarkably clear plates. This report is entitled "The Isomorphism and Thermal Properties of the Feldspars," and is published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, as *Publication* no. 31.

An exhaustive description of the Bingham District of Utah has been prepared by Boutwell, Keith, and Emmons. This report, which is published as *Professional Paper* no. 38 of the United States Geological Survey, consists of four parts. The first part is a general presentation of the problem by Emmons. The second part is by Keith, and treats the areal geology of the region. The third, and by far the most important portion of the monograph, is by Boutwell. The successive stages of oxydation are well shown by the fact that in the surface zone free gold, some oxides, and carbonates were found; on descending, a zone of carbonates occurred, with a little sulphide; while, at a greater depth, the sulphides became more and more abundant until the carbonate and oxide ores have given place almost entirely to sulphides, of which the copper sulphide is most important, economically. The fourth portion of the report is an appendix describing the fossils of the Bingham District, by Girty.

Professional Paper no. 34 of the United States Geological Survey, "The Delavan Lobe of the Lake Michigan Glacier of the Wisconsin Stage of Glaciation and Associated Phenomena," by W. C. Alden,

is a detailed study of southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. The report is fully illustrated by maps, representing the successive stages in the deglaciation of the district.

Publication 101 of the Field Columbian Museum, entitled "The Rodeo Meteorite" by O. C. Farrington, is a description of a medium octahedrite with high phosphorus content, weighing about one hundred pounds. The mass was found in 1852, in the State of Durango, Mexico.

A series of experiments which aim to give some quantitative values for the pressures exerted by growing crystals, has been performed by G. F. Becker and A. L. Day. In these experiments, it has been proved that crystals increase most rapidly on their under surfaces, and thus lift the earlier formed portions. So energetic is this action that a kilogram weight was raised several millimeters by an alum crystal whose bearing surface was only a small fraction of a square centimeter. The force, therefore, is believed to be of the same order of magnitude as the resistance that crystals offer to crushing. The published account of these experiments appears in the *Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, vol. 7, pp. 283–288.

P. S. S.

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